

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# VICTORIA AT

Remains of Britain's Dead Queen Placed in Mausoleum.

GREAT CROWDS VISIT WINDSOR

London Afternoon Papers Comment on America's Sympathy.

WINDSOR, February 4.- The final rites over the dead queen were concluded at 3:30 p.m., and the body was laid to rest in the Frogmore mausoleum.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others of the royal family attended the services beside the coffin at an tarly hour this morning.

"Hundreds of people poured into Windser throughout the merning, and by 1 o'clock the long walk was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glance at the coffin containing the remains of Queen Victoria. The sun was shining brightly. The final obsequies promised to be as stately as the initial stages.

The representatives of royal families arrived from London at about 1 o'clock and

Brove to Windsor Castle. urday. The stores were closed during the

Guardsmen Keep Route Clear. Dismounted Life Guardsmen, in their

scarlet cloaks, the while plumes of their helmets glistening in the sun, kept the route clear from the castle slope. Amid the bare boughs of the trees below the mist arose from the damp earth, trampled into mud by the uneasy few thousands. The air was sharp and cold.

From the Albert Memorial Chapel to the mausoleum, nearly a mile from the great gate of the castle, there is a steep slope of 500 yards, at the bottom of which is the lodge gate and a fence. On the castle side of this were hundreds of ticket holders. On the other side, where the long walk commences, the public was massed.

At 2:45 p.m. a picturesque touch of color was added to the scene. Sir Walter Parratt, private organist to the late queen, and organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and his choir, all in surplices and college caps, walked quickly down the siope, through the crowds, to the mausoleum. Then minute guns commenced to boom, as a battery of artillery at the foot of the long way, paid its final honors Bad Weather Interfered With Her to the dead queen. The Windsor Church bells tolled solemnly and the strains of stronger, echoed from the castle quad-

At 3:15 p.m. the head of the procession passed slowly out of King George's arch in the following order The queen company of Grenadier Guards, with arms reversed. The governor and constable of Windsor

Highlanders and pipers. Royal servants. Band of Grenadler Guards.

bishop of Winchester and the dean of Windsor. The lord chamberlain and the lord The gun carriage, with the coffin, sup by the late queen's equerrles and household, flanked by the same officers as appeared in Saturday's ceremony in Lon-

King Walks by the Coffin.

Following the coffin walked King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia and all the other royal personages including Queen Alexandra and the princesses, with the exception of the few who had already left England. Those present were accompanied by their suites. The route was through the Norman gateway, across the quadrangle, through

George IV archway, down the long walk, through the lodge gates, and then from the ong walk to the mausoleum. The route from the George IV archway to the gates of the mausoleum was lined with troops under the command of Col. Napier

Miles of the 1st Life Guards. The queen's pipers played from the gates of the mausoleum itself. On arriving there the queen's company of Grenadiers opened outward and formed in double rank on the

steps of the mausoleum. The choir met the funeral cortege on the steps. The Highlanders, pipers and servants, on their arrival, went into the mausoleum and took up the positions allotted to

them. Then the coffin was carried into the mau-Soleum, preceded by the choir and clergy.

The members of the royal family took places on each side of the sarcophagus, the royal household standing in the transept on each side. The rest of the ceremony was private, as the space inside the mausoleum

The choir sang Sir Arthur Sullivan's an them, "Yea, Though I Walk;" the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and Tennyson's "The Face of Death Is Turned Toward the Sun of Light," set to music by Sir Walter

Parratt. Duke of Cornwall is Better.

LONDON, February 4.-The Duke of Cornwall and York has recovered enough to sit up for a brief period today. The afternoon papers emphasize the widespread satisfaction expressed in Great Brit-

ain at the American evidence of esteem of Queen Victoria. The Globe declares it is "The two incidents of the universal mourning which have made the greatest impression on the British are the visit of Emperor William and the extraordinary and | Among the candidates are ex-Representa-

The St. James Gazette refers to American sympathy in a similar strain. It says: "It is perfectly understood in this country that if it had been possible the stars and

stripes would have taken their honored place with the fleet assembled at Spithead." MAY ESCORT EMPEROR BACK.

### Impression at Tien Tsin Regarding German Expedition.

LONDON, February 4.-The Pall Mall Gazette's Tien Tsin correspondent cables as

"There is an impression here that a Ger man expedition, commanded by Von Troth. has gone to the northwest for the purpose of escorting the emperor to the capital. Von Waldersee will shortly join Von Troth's

# BARKER WAIVES EXAMINATION.

NEW YORK, February 4.-Thomas G Barker, who shot the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, N. J., Sunday morning, was arraigned in court at Kearney town hall today. It had been expected that Barker

counsel, waived examination. He was thereupon committed without bail to await the result of the minister's injuries. On the

way Barker reiterated his statement that he was driven to desperation by his wife's charge against the minister, and that he felt justified in shooting Keller.
Mr. Keller's condition is serious and his doctors are divided on the question of the probabilities of his recovery.

#### SICK SOLDIERS FROM MANILA. Transport Warren Lands 464 at San

Francisco Today. SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.-The 464 sick soldiers who came from Manila on the In Fight South of Middleburg Entranspoprt Warren were landed at the Presidio General Hospital. The majority are in a convalescent condition. Two hundred are entered at the hospital and the balance transferred to the post authorities to DUKE OF CORNWALL BETTER | be mustered out in a few days. Major Penrose of the medical corps was a passenger on the Warren and is now a patient at

> the hospital. Colonel A. S. Daggett of the 14th Infantry also arrived on a short leave of absence. His regiment has the distinction of being the first to scale the walls of Pekin and his regimental flags were the first colors planted on the "walled city."
>
> When the Warren was leaving Manila bay on December 30 one of the assistant engineers misunderstood a signal and sent the versel along the process of the same with the

the vessel ahead instead of astern, with the result that the British ship Mogul was struck and considerably injured. The engineer was disrated.

#### PITTSBURG BUILDING COLLAPSES. Ruins Catch Fire and Complete Destruction Follows.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 4.-The large four-story iron front double building Nos. 527 and 529 Wood street, occupied by the The streets of the old town were still Stevenson & Foster Printing Company, colhung with wreaths, sadly faded since Sat- lapsed about 9:30 o'clock this morning. The ruins caught fire from the igniting of natural gas, and in less than an hour the destruction was complete. During the night a portion of the partition wall weakened and fell, and the building had been closed for repairs, otherwise there would probably have been a heavy loss of life, as over 100 persons were employed by the company. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

### CHILDREN GIVEN TO FATHER.

l'emporary Arrangement Made Be-

tween the Allens. NEW YORK, February 4.-Lydia J. M. Allen's application to regain possession of her two sons, George Walton Allen, eleven years old, and Whitelaw Reid Allen, ten years old, was continued before Justice Scott in the supreme court today. The beys' father lives in St. Louis. When the case was called the application was withdrawn by Mrs. Allen's counsel, who stated that it was agreed that the children should remain in the custody of their father, pending the outcome of a divorce suit in St. Louis, brought by Mr. Allen against his

### MRS. NATION DEFERS RAID.

Plans in Topeka. TOPEKA, Kan., February 4-Because of They Will Have the Right of Way in the heavy fall of snow yesterday, Mrs. Car rie Nation has postponed her organized demonstration against the "joints" until to-

morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Today she confined operations to visiting drug stores. At one of the leading pharmacies she found a quantity of liquor in the basement and notified the proprietor that his place will be smashed "the same as the lowest joint" unless he quits selling liquors.

#### TO ATTEND QUEEN'S WEDDING. Ambassador and Mrs. Porter Leav

Paris for La Hague.

PARIS, February 4.-United States Ambassador Porter. Mrs. Porter and their daughter, left Paris this morning for Holland. They are among the guests invited to be present at Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the ceremonies connected therewith.

#### SHAFTER, WILSON AND LEE. No Immediate Action Will Be Taker on Their Appointments.

It is stated at the War Department that no immediate action will be taken on the provisions of the army reorganization bill, which permits the appointment of Briga dier General Shafer as a major general and of Gen. Jas. H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee as brigadier generals in the regular army and their retirement in the grades named. Gen. Shafter holds the rank of major general of volunteers and Generals Wilson and Lee the grade of brigadier general of volunteers, and the purpose is to allow them to continue to serve under their present commissions until June 30 next, when all such commissions expire by limitation. Gen. Shafter now commands the departments of California and of the Columbia and Gen. Lee the department of the Missouri, under their volunteer commissions, and they will retain such commands until retired, under the provisions of the new law. Gen. Wilson is on waiting orders

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

# The President at the Capitol Most of

President McKinley was absent from the White House all during the business hours today, and consequently did not transact any business. He left the White House for the Capitol to attend the John Marshall exercises before 10 o'clock and did not return until after 12:30 o'clock. He was accompanied to the Capitol by Secretary Cortelyou.

The President has under consideration an Illinois judgship, for which there is a hard fight. The vacancy was made by the death of Judge Allen of the federal district court. spontaneous manifestation of feeling in the tive Connolly of Springfield, Francis H. Wright of Urbana, Judge Harker of Carbondale, Charles W. Thomas of Bellville, W. J. Calhoun of Chicago, Horace Clark of Mattoon, J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield and Hugh Crea of Decatur. Senator Cullom has recommended Representative Connolly, against whom there is considerable objection because of his advanced age. Senator Mason and Representatives Cannon and Warner

#### united on Francis H. Wright of Urbana. J. Otis Humphrey Is understood to be Senator Cullom's next choice. \*

HALL OF RECORDS. House Committee Favorably Reports

Mr. Mercer has favorably reported to the House, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, the Senate resolution providing. That a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, is created, to investigate and consid the question of a ske for a hall of records would make a statement in regard to the shooting, but he did not do so.

After the recorder had read the charge to Barker accusing him of attempting to kill Mr. Keller, the defendant, by advice of the duestion of a second relation of records, to be erected in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress on or before February 10, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be possible, their conclusions as to the most feasible location for such a building and the approximate cost thereof.

# BOERS TAKE A POST KENNEDY'S SECOND TRIAL MARSHALL'S MEMORY

British Garrison at Moddersfontein Rushed at Night.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED

glish Lost Twenty Men.

SCARE AT LORENZO MARQUES

LONDON, February 4.-Lord Kitchener, ommander-in-chief in South Africa, reports to the war office as follows:

"PRETORIA, February 3.-Our casualties at Moddersfontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears that the post was rushed on a pitch-dark night, during a heavy rain, the enemy numbering 1,400, with two guns.

"Campbell, south of Middleburg, engaged 500 Boers, who were driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or "French is near Bethel, moving east, and

Four of our ambulances, while seeking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released.

driving the enemy with slight opposition.

"De Wet's force is reported south of De Wetsdorp."

De Wet Has 3,000 Men. According to other Pretoria advices Gen. De Wet had 3,000 men in his command when he crossed the Thaba N'chu line going southward. The horse sickness now prevails in several districts and is making communication more difficult. Organized attacks have been made by the Boers along the eastern line and a large combined movement has been arranged against those taking part in them with the object of clearing the whole region of the Boers and of supplies. Columns commanded by Smith-Dorrien, from Wonderfontein; Campbell, from Middleburg; Alderson, from Eersterfabrieken; Knox, from Koolfontein; Allen-by, from Zuurfontein; Dartnell, from Spring, and Colville, from Greylingstad, all in touch with one another, are moving

A Lorenzo Marques dispatch says: "There is a commando of 2,000 Boers in Portu-guese territory. It is supposed that their intention is to rescue the Boers here. The Portuguese authorities have decided to remove to Madeira such Boer refugees as de-cline to surrender to the British."

The British have reoccupied Petersberg. LORENZO MARQUES, February 4.-In view of the possibility of a Boer raid all the ammunition surrendered by the burgh-ers at Komatipoort has been loaded on lighters and moored in the bay.

## APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The plan now is to take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill in the Senate on Wednesday, instead of today, and unless it is decided otherwise by a vote of the Senate the various appropriation bills will be taken up in their order as they are ready. It is not believed that a majority of the Senate will vote against giving consideration to the appropriation bills, thereby causing their failure, and it is said that the appropriation committee will not be willing to take the responsibility that would arise from yielding consideration to the shipping bill to the sacrifice of ap-propriations. Between times the shipping bill will have right of way when appro-priations are not up, and the friends of the bill hope to get through with the appropriation speeches by democrats so as to have a vote, but the situation appears very dangerous to the bill. With all the anxiety there is to avoid an extra session there is an underlying belief among those most opposed that there will be one, and throws an element of recklessness into the struggle, there being some indifference as to what particular course of action leads to that result.

## CENTENARIAN CAPTAIN DEAD.

Career of Francis Martin of Revenue

Capt. Francis Martin, the oldest officer in the revenue cutter service, died at Detroit, Mich., January 31, aged nearly 101 years. Born in New York in the year 1800, almost within sound of the sea, Captain Martin was naturally attracted to a nautical career. He was but fourteen years of age when he embarked on his uncle's brig, the Vigilant. This apprenticeship was the beginning of a roaming life filled with adventure and peril, the record of which can be equaled by few men. He was among the few who participated in the historic funeral of Napoleon Bonaparte on the lonely Isl and of St. Helena in 1821. Memories of his busy early life include battles with pirates on the high seas, participation in the Seminole Indian war and an active campaign in the hostilities against Mexico, during the greater part of which war his cutter was one of the blockading fleet. He fought under General Taylor in the battle of Corpus Christi, Tex., in 1846, and was well acquainted with General Scott and other oted leaders in the Mexican war. During the long years that the sea claimed him he wandered into many far distant and isolated places, some of which had never been explored by civilized man. Before he was twenty years old he had visited St. Petersburg, Russia, when that great seat of empire was still a modest village, and he had an honored record as the master lantic while still a very young man. In June, 1832, he was commissioned a third lieutenant in the United States reve-

nue cutter service by President Andrew Jackson. He was commissioned a second Jackson. lieutenant August 12, 1833; commissioned a first lieutenant July 24, 1839, and promoted to captain October 1, 1851, and after a long and faithful career was placed "waiting orders" on account of old age on May 23, 1895, in common with a number of other officers, under the act approved March 2, 1895, for the retirement on account of age of officers of the revenue cutter service.

## DEATH OF LIEUT, COL. SCHOFIELD.

General Expires in Cuba. Lieut. Col. Charles B. Schofield of the 2d Cavalry died at Matanzas, Cuba, Friday night of heart disease. He was a brother of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, retired, and served on his staff in this city for many years. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, finishing his course at that institution in 1870. He served at various posts in the west with his regiment, the 2d Cavalry, until the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he went south with his regiment. In March of 1890 he sailed for Cuba, where he had been on duty at Ma tanzas up to the time of his death.

Transport Lawton Leaves for Manila. Gen. Shafter has notified the War Department that the transport Lawton has sailed from San Francisco for Manila with Major Robinson, quartermaster; Capt. West, commissary; fourteen acting assistant sur-geens, one signal corps man, nineteen cas-uals, sixty-five recruits, seven civilian em-ployes and two contract nurses.

DENTIST CONVICTED OF MURDER OF "DOLLY" REYNOLDS.

Since His Conviction Several Things Have Happened to His Advantage.

NEW YORK, February 4.- The second rial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist who spent a year and a half in the death house at Sing Sing after having been found guilty of murder in the first degree on the charge of having killed "Dolly" Reynolds in the Grand Hotel, was called today in the criminal branch of the supreme court, bafore Justice Fursman. Former Assistant District Attorney General John F. McInyre, who conducted the prosecution at the first trial, represents the district attorney's

office as special counsel at the second. Since the court of appeals granted Kennedy a new trial, declaring illegal the testimony of Captain Price, one of the chief witnesses for the state, events have favored the accused man. An important witness against the dentist has died during the two years the dentist spent in Sing Sing; some weighty evidence in his favor has been discovered, so his lawyers say, during the same period, and Friday night, while the prosecution was making ready for the new trial, one of its witnesses at the first trial, Mary Higgins, a chambermaid, who found the body of "Dolly" Reynolds in the hotel room on the morning after the killing, was arrested, charged with shopliting.

One of the most important exhibits in the one of the most important exhibits in the case against Dr. Kennedy is a bludgeon made of gas pipe, which was found in the room where "Dolly" Reynolds was found dead. This, taken together with a long black mark on Kennedy's drawers and a piece of pipe said to have been found in the caller of the priceposition.

cellar of the prisoner's residence, and which is of the same diameter and material as the piece of buldgeon, was pointed out by the prosecution at the first trial as proof that the defendant made the bludgeon proof that the defendant made the bludgeon and carried it hooked to the top of his drawers. This is expected to be refuted by the defense at the new trial, where Ken-nedy's lawyers will produce testimony tendnedy's lawyers will produce testimony tend-ing to show that there was no gas pipe in his cellar, and that the drawers had the mark referred to when he bought them. Other witnesses will testify to an alibi. The prisoner is expected to take the stand in his The murder was committed on August 15,

When the case was called and while the selection of the jury was going on, Judge Fursman announced that as the bar association of the state had requested that the courts should close today in commemoracourts should close today in commemora-tion of the 100th anniversary of the eleva-tion of Chief Justice John Marshall to the Supreme Court of the United States, an ad-journment would be taken until tomorrow.

TURN AGAINST THE REBELS

NATIVES AT MINDORO KILL INSUR-GENT GOVERNOR

Federal Party in Bataans Province Recolves to Put Down Insurrection There.

MANILA, February 4-Natives have reported at Batangas that a week ago the natives of the Island of Mindoro rose against the insurgents and killed the insurgent governor. There are no troops at Min

The federal party of Bataan province, in cluding the president of each pueblo, held a big meeting at Orani vesterday and resolved to notify the insurgents of Bataan that they must cease operations within a week or the people will assist the Americans to capture them. Surrenders and minor skirmishes con-

tinue in southern Luzon. A few insurgents have been killed. There were no American casualties. Public discussion of the provincial gov ernment bill has been completed. The bill will be passed Wednesday, and soon afterward the commissioners will begin their

tour of organizing provincial governments in those provinces of southern Luzon which Gen. MacArthur and the commissioners consider sufficiently pacified. Commissioners Wright and Ide, who are drafting the criminal and civil codes, may remain in Manila temporarily to complete their work by February 23, when the commissioners and practically all the employer will sail for the southern islands, where they will examine the conditions and con-tinue the organization of governments in provinces which are found to be prepared for self-government. The commissioners expect to spend four weeks on their south-

#### ern tour. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

Bill Reported to House Carries \$12,-

000,000 Less Than Estimates. The army appropriation bill was reported to the House late this afternoon, providing appropriations for the new army as reorganized by the bill recently enacted. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$117,994,649, about twelve million dollars less than the department estimates. The bill provides for an army of 100,000 men. Some of the largest items in the bill are as follows: For pay of officers of the line, \$5,000,000, with an additional \$1,000,000 for length of service; pay of enlisted men, \$14,000,000, with \$1,000,000 additional for length of service; pay of medical department, \$1,076,500; pay of retired officers, \$1, 500,000; pay of retired enlisted men, \$635, 426; for the purchase of subsistence supplies, \$12,000,000; for the quartermaster's department, \$11,400,000; for the transportation of the army, \$4,000,000; for medical supplies, \$2,000,000.

## CAPT. SULZER DEAD. Was Coming Home From the Sulu

Representative Sulzer of New York has received news of the death of his brother, a captain in the United States army. Capt. Raymond Sulzer died Saturday night on a transport that was just entering the Golden Gate on its way to San Francisco. He had been sent home from the Sulu Islands, in the Philippines, where he had been serving in the quartermaster's department. He had been ill some time and was finally ordered home.

Capt. Sulzer enlisted in the 3d New Jersey Regiment at the breaking out of the war with Spain and served through the campaign. At the close of the campaign the President appointed Capt. Sulzer in the regular army. Capt. Sulzer's remains will be taken to his home in Elizabeth, N. J. His death is a severe blow to his family, and is doubly sad in that his father died only three weeks ago. His mother is nearly prostrated from the death of her husband,

and Representative Sulzer fears the effect

upon her of the news of Capt. Sulzer' death. French Decorations Delivered. PARIS, February 4. The decorations of the Legion of Honor bestowed on Americans, recently announced, have been delivered at the United States embassy. Those residing in Paris may secure the insignia at the embassy. The decorations for those residing in America will be forwarded to the State Department, which will make the

Government and Governed Combine to Honor the Great Jurist.

IMPRESSIVE ASSEMBLAGE AT CAPITOI

Eloquent Tributes Paid to the Illustrious American.

FEATURES OF THE EXERCISES

The one hundredth anniversary of the induction of John Marshall into the office of chief justice of the United States was observed this morning by exercises held in the House of Representatives and participated in by the President, the members of the cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the Senate and House of Representatives, prominent officials of the government, the District Commissioners and the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. The galleries of the House were filled with citizens who were present by invitation. About forty-five descendants of John Marshall were also present. They represented many states, but were mostly from Virginia and Maryland.

The exercises commenced soon after 10 o'clock, in accordance with a concurrent resolution of Congress and following a program arranged by a committee consisting of Senators Hoar and Lindsay and Repre-sentatives Dalzell, Grosvenor and Richard-

son, acting with the Bar Association. The members of that organization were the first to reach the House and were seated on the democratic side, in the seats back of the first four rows. A little before 10 o'clock about a score of senators, escorted by Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, arrived and took seats in the front row on the demo-cratic side. Following them came Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Jusice Peckham and Mr. Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, escorted by the officials of the court, and were seated in leather chairs in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

President McKinley and Cabinet. When the President of the United States entered the hall he was attended by all the members of his cabinet and by Secretary Cortelyou. They were shown seats on the right of the Supreme Court, the assembly standing until the executive party were

In the meantime the members of the House had been coming in and occupied chairs on the republican side of the hall, Speaker Henderson taking the first chair. Representative Dalzell called the assem-blage to order, announcing the authority for the holding of the ceremonies. Mr. Dalzell said it was appropriate that an honored successor of John Marshal should preside, and he called upon Representative Grosvenor and Representative Richardson to escort Chief Justice Fuller to the rostrome to whom he violed the gavel and trum, to whom he yielded the gavel, and

places. Invocation by Greatgrandson. The chief justice introduced the Rev. Dr. William Strother Jones, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., a great-

grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered an invocation. Chief Justice Fuller's address was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of his redecessor's career as an expounder of the federal Constitution. Referring to the emoval of the Supreme Court, with other branches of the national government, from Philadelphia to Washington, he said: was most fitting that the coming of the tribunal to take its place here as an independent, co-ordinate department of the government of a great people should be accompanied by the rising of this majestic luminary in the firmament of jurisprudence, to shine henceforth fixed and resplendent

The Task Before Marshall.

He referred briefly to the judicial work of the earlier days of the nation's history and then presented the task which lay before Marshall when he assumed the duties of the chief magistrate of the land, saying: The court in the eleven years after its organization, during which Jay and Rutledge and Ellsworth-giants in those days-pre sided over its deliberations, had dealt with such of the government problems as arose in a manner worthy of its high mission but it was not until the questions that emerged from the exciting struggle of 1800 brought into play, that the scope of the judicial power was developed and declared, and its significant effect upon the fu-

ture of the country recognized. "As the Constitution was a written in strument, complete in itself, and containing an enumeration of the powers granted by the people to their government-a govern ment supreme to the full extent of those owers-it was inevitable that the issues in that contest (as indeed in so many others) should involve constitutional interpretation and that finally the judicial department should be called on to exercise its jurisdiction in the enforcement of the require-

ments of the fundamental law. Essential Principles of Government. "The President, who took the oath of office administered by the chief justice, March 4, 1801, in his inaugural, included among the essential principles of our government 'the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;' and 'the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;' but it was reserved for the chief justice, as the organ of the court, to define the powers and rights of each, in the exercise of a jurisdiction which he regarded as 'indispensable to the preservation

the Union, and consequently of the inde-pendence and liberty of these states.'
"The people, in establishing their future government, had assigned to the different departments their respective powers, and prescribed certain limits not to be tran scended, and that those limits might not be mistaken or disregarded, the fundamental law was written. And as the chief justice observed, 'to what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained?"

The Intention of the Constitution. He quoted Chief Justice Marshall's famous utterances to the effect that the Constitution must be interpreted by its intention, and said of his words, in that connection: "These were apparently plain legal rules of construction, yet in their application is to be found the basis of the national fabric; the seed of the national growth; the vindication of a written form of government; and, simple as they now ap pear to be, their successful application then equired the highest judicial qualities. Chief Justice Fuller went on to say that the powers and duties of the various branches of the government had not been well defined, and that there was immense antagonism between them, which it was necessary for the Supreme Court to recon-cile. Speaking of Marshall's part in this service, he said impressively: "To hold the balance true between these jarring poles to tread the straight and narrow path

marked out by law, regardless of political expediency and party politics on the one hand, and of jealousies of the revising pow-

# er on the other, to reason out the governing principle in such manner as to leave the mind free to pursue its own course without perplexity, and to command the conclusions reached to the sober second thought; these demanded that breadth of view, that power of generalization; that clearness of expression; that unerring discretion, that simplicity and strength of character, that indomitable fortitude, which, combined in Marshall, enabled him to disclose the marshall, enabled him

to disclose the working lines of that great republic, whose foundations the men of the revolution laid in the principles of liberty and self-government, lifting up their hearts in the aspiration that they might never be disturbed, and looking to

silent air.' A Striking Peroration.

that future when its lofty towers would rise 'into the midst of sailing birds and

In closing, Chief Justice Fuller said: "And so the great chief justice, reconciling 'the jealousy of freedom with the independence of the judiciary' for a third of a century, pursued his stately way, establishing in the accomplishment of the work given him to do those sure and solid princi-ples of government on which our constitu-

tional system rests. "The nation has entered into his labors and may well bear witness, as it does today, to the immortality of the fame of this 'sweet and virtuous soul,' whose powers were so admirable, and the results of their exercise of such transcendent consequence. A vigorous round of applause greeted Mr. Fuller's remarks.

Mr. MacVeagh's Oration. He then introduced Mr. Wayne Mac-Veagh, who had been escorted into the hall

by Mr. J. J. Hemphill. Gen. MacVeagh's Oration. The address of Gen. MacVeagh was a extent of \$15,000 additional. scholarly effort. He reviewed the career of the chief justice throughout his long and

walks of life he had followed with ability and a high sense of duty. It was eminently fitting, he said, that these ceremonles should take place at the

these ceremonies should take place at the capital of the nation, for it was here that Marshall was "attended by those patient and achieving years during which his lators enrolled his name among the few immortal benefactors of mankind."

"It is also," said the speaker, "eminently fitting that such an occasion should be honored by the presence of distinguished senators and representatives in Congress of the ators and representatives in Congress of the states, whose proper and abiding place in our governmental system was determined by him; by the presence of members of that illustrious tribunal the vast extent of whose rightful jurisdiction was determined by him; by the presence of the chief magistrate and members of the cabinet, whose subjection to the law was determined by him, and by other citizens of the country which under his forming hand, instead of becoming a dissoluble confederacy of diswhich under his forming hand, instead of becoming a dissoluble confederacy of dis-cordant states, became a great and indis-soluble nation, endowed with all the powers necessary to enable it not only to protect itself against enemies at home or protect itself against enemies at home or abroad, but also to accept and discharge the splendid and ennobling mission which had been confided to it in the divine purpose for the education of the world, and which he recognized when first of all men he spoke of the empire of America—that of securing to the whole American continent 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

## In a Small Virginia Hamlet.

The small Virginia hamlet in which Ma shall was born on the 24th of September, 1755, almost with sight of the terrace of the capitol, was referred to, his birth being almost half way between the opening of the seventeenth and the opening of the twentieth centuries-midway of the three centuries which, in many important respects of all the centuries, have been the

most fruitful, the most interesting and the most beneficent. "I know not how others may feel," said Gen. MacVeagh, "but I have never been able to read a single page of the marvelous story of the settlement of America without an excess of generous enthusiasm, and of seeming to be lifted into a purer and serener air. The men engaged in those transforming labors were fully conscious of the greatness of the work given them to do; and they addressed themselves to it as co-workers with God for the advantage, not only of themselves and their children, but of the future generations which were to rise up and blessed, as age after age entered upon its inheritance of the free institutions pre-pared for it, by the unceasing toil and the unwitnessed sacrifice, by vigil and the drear winter, by the fear of sudden massacre and the absence from all accustomed joys, by the unshed tears and

by the shed blood of the first comers to

America the Heritage of Mankind. "It is too often forgotten that we are in almost all essential things only their lawful heirs, and such will be our children's children to the last syllable of recorded time. We sometimes talk with dull misapprehension of our inheritance, as if the mingling here of the different nationalities of the earth was a mere accident of our own time, and as if because some of our misfortunes are traceable to it we are privileged to deny to any less fortunate brother such opportunity to seek a home upon this free and bountiful continent as our ancestors enjoyed. The truth is that the citizenship to which John Marshall was born, with all its far-reaching opportunities and inspirations, was due to just such mingling of the blood of different races as we are now witnessing. A Jesuit father as we are now witnessing. A Jesuit father is authority for the statement that eighteen different languages were spoken in what is now the city of New York two centuries ago, and probably no greater number is spoken there today; while as early as 1761 it was declared by a very compatent authority that the divergity of competent authority that 'the diversity of peoples, religions, nations and languages in America is prodigious. Certainly the Dutch, the English, the French, the Germans, the Scotch and the Swedes. Prot stants and Catholics, were all self-asserting and aggressive agencies in the era each creed made contributions of the greatest possible value to the foundations of the enduring structure of our nationality. Let us, therefore, always have the faith to believe that America is the heritage, not of ourselves alone, but of mankind, destined as well as fitted to receive all who come to her, and able to ameliorate their distresses, to diminish their differences, to cultivate their self-respect, and to fuse them, in the processes of the un-

counted years, into one great and free and happy people. Home of True Equality. He believed America was also charged with the mission, that of being the refuge and the home of a true equality, and of the

republican form of government.

"To properly estimate the true grandeur of character of any great man it is always necessary to understand his environment and the spirit of the age in which he lived." said General MacVeagh, "The vibrant and electric atmosphere, into which John Marshall was-born and in which his youth was passed, was the inevitable consequence of the memories which the colonists had brought with them from the old world to the new, and of the clevating experiences of the life of adventure, of courage, of intellectual and religious fervor which they had lived. 'Not many moble, not many mighty,' were enrolled in their ranks. They ere people of the middle class, such as we all have continued to be and, however reluctant some of us may be to admit it, we all are likely to remain. They did not primarily seek wealth, but they avoided poverty and acquired property by hard and hon-est toll. They came indeed 'out of great tribulation, but often also out of great joy and buoyancy of spirit; and the fruits by that sublime spirit of sacrifice for con-(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

AS NECESSARY AS STEAM

Today advertising is as

necessary to the transaction

of certain lines of business

as steam and electricity are to machinery .- R. J. Gun-

Measure Includes Numerous Items of Local Interest.

# IMPROVEMENTS AT INSANE ASYLUM

New Electric Plant for the Interior

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

Department.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the House late this afternoon. The bill appropriates \$59,703,084.09, being \$10,889,197.39 less than the regular and supplemental estimates, and \$5,748,221.36 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The bill authorizes no contracts to be entered into in excess of the appropriations recommended, except in the case of two light house tenders, which have been authorized heretofore, but their respective limits of cost having proven insufficient it is provided in the bill that the Secretary of the Treasury may contract in each of these two cases to the

Compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year the amounts recomhonorable service, and spoke of the varied mended in the accompanying bill are as follows:

For public buildings within their present limits of cost, including marine hospitals, quarantine stations, annual repairs, heatoling apparatus, vaults, safes and locks and plans therefor, \$6,746,625.48, an increase of \$2.448,518.79. For light houses, beacons and fog signals, \$724,208.44, an increase of \$285,238.44. For light house establishment, \$3,651,000, an increase of \$140,000. For the life-saving service, \$1.779,480, an increase of \$78,670. For the revenue cutter service. including the completion of two revenue cutters hereiofore outhorized, \$1,400,000, an increase of \$200,000. For engraving and printing, \$2,054,852, an increase of \$190,282. For the coast and geodetic survey, \$795, 345, being a reduction of \$71,600.

For objects under the Smithsonian Insti-tution, including the National Museum, \$438,040, an increase of \$8,500; for the fish commission, \$492,080, a reduction of \$8,400; for the interstate commerce commission, \$275,000, being an increase of \$10,000, which sum is given as an increase from \$15,000 to \$25,000 of the appropriation to enable the interstate commerce commission to keep in-formed regarding compliance with the act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads; for payment of the debt of the Hawaiian Islands, pursuant to the joint resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, approved July 7, 1898, the sum of \$3,447,535.17 is recommended; for other miscellaneous objects under the treasury, \$3,364,415, being a reduction of \$209,245 (included under this head are items such as pay of assistant custodians and janitors of public building, \$1,035,000; furniture for public buildings, \$256,500; fuel, lights and water for public nese exclusion act, \$200,000, and enforce ment of the alien contract-labor laws, \$150. 000); for the quarantine service, \$310,000, the same as the amount appropriated for the current year; for prevention of epidemics,

priated for the current year. Public Building Improvements. For buildings under the control of the Interior Department, including the Capitol \$296,250, being an increase of \$175,583.50 Under this head are included as new items \$74,000 for an electric light plant for the Department of the Interior buildings; \$18, 200 for recovering the roof of the central portion of the Capitol; \$51,200 for improving the ventilation of the hall of the House of Representatives, and \$58,000 for refur-

tatives. For expenses of collection of revenue from sales of public lands, \$1,110,500, being an increase of \$33,400. For surveying the pub lic lands, \$341,000, being a reduction of \$33,-800. For the United States geological sur vey, \$926,490, being an increase of \$40,000. For expenses of the twelfth census, \$3,516, 210, being a reduction of \$5,483,780.

nishing the hall of the House of Represen-

For the Government Hospital for the In-100, which includes \$925,000 for the con struction of the extension of the hospital authorized in the last sundry civil act, and \$145,000 for the acquisition of additional ands. For other miscellaneous objects un der the Interior Department, including the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Howard versity and reindeer for Alaska, \$143,310, being a reduction of \$21,550. For armories and arsenals, \$281,550, being a reduction of \$807,368.01. For buildings and grounds in and around Washington, including the Executive Man-

don and the Washington monument, \$136,-

construction of buildings at and the en-largement of military posts, including the

518, being a reduction of \$31,600.

erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with the adopted project for seacoast defense, and for the purchase of suitable sites for the latter, \$1,000,000, being the same as the amount appropriated for the current year. For maintenance of the sewer and street sys-tem at Fort Monroe, \$8,960, being an increase of \$1.738. For the Yellowstone National Park, \$118. 000, being an increase of \$58,000. tional military parks, \$288,600, being an increase of \$33,600. For the improvement of rivers and harbors under contract author izations contained in the river and harbor acts of 1892, 1896 and 1899, \$6.849,623, being a reduction of \$1,901.694.86. In addition to the sum of \$8,751,317.86, appropriated for river and harbor works under contract in the last sundry civil act, the sum of \$3,525,-

000 was appropriated for other river and harbor work not under contract and which

was added by Senate amendments. For na

tional cemeteries, headstones, etc., \$212,580, being a reduction of \$12,000. For miscellaneous objects under the War Department, including the survey of northpepartment, including the survey of north-ern and northwestern lakes, furnishing ar-tificial limbs, and bringing home the re-mains of officers, of soldiers and of civilian employes who died abroad, \$510,400; being a reduction of \$6,800. For the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$3,-Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$3,-074,144, being a reduction of \$16,056. For continuing aid to state or territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, \$950,000, being the same as the amount appropriated for the current year. For payment of amounts certified to be due on account of ray and bounty to yolundue on account of pay and bounty to volun due on account or pay and bounty to volun-teer soldiers, including volunteers in the late war with Spain, \$525,000, being an in-crease of \$325,000. For salaries and ex-penses of the United States and Chilean claims commission, the sum of \$25,000 is recommended. For miscellaneous objects under the Department of Justice, \$337,000, being an increase of \$110,651.50. For expenses of United States courts, \$5,394.503, being an increase of \$423,000. For objects under legislative, \$10,368,000, being a reduction of \$119,132. For public printing and binding, \$4,884,000, being an increase of \$701,200. For the completion of the new government printing office, \$1,304,000, being an increase of \$529,000.

Government Hospital for the Insane The report on the bill says: "The committee recommend in the accom-

panying bill the purchase of land adjoining he present site of the Government Hospital for the Insane. The paragraph is as lows: " For the purchase, at the discretion of

the Secretary of the Interior, of not less than 145 acres of land immediately adjoin-ing the present building site of the hospital on the south and extending from Nichols